

THE PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 6.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

NO. 29.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A vein of milk-white chalk has been discovered on the upper White river in King county.

The Vancouver Independent has reached the close of its first volume and is a prosperous journal.

Dr. Rufus Willard, who left Olympia a few months ago for Edinburgh, Scotland, to prosecute his medical studies, received the highest honors on examination in that city. He stood far in advance of many applicants, and was the only American admitted.

In consequence of the ravages by high water the assessment of Clarke county is \$17,398 less this year than last.

We had the pleasure of an hour spent with Hon. W. S. Douthit, at his farm on Thursday. It is one of the best tracts of land in Clarke county, located on the Fourth Plain road about four and a half miles from Vancouver, and consists mostly of swale land, rich and black, all reclaimed, with 50 acres under a fine state of cultivation. His crops of wheat and oats look well, also his crops of potatoes, corn and other vegetables. He has two and a half acres in potatoes, mostly of the Garnet-chilli variety. His large barn is filled with the choicest of timothy hay.—Vancouver Independent.

Buyers are reported to be in the Puyallup valley offering 15 to 25 cents per pound for hops; which is an improvement on last year's prices.

The Walla Walla Watchman of last week says: Last Thursday and Friday Main street was dotted with emigrant wagons, some coming from the Willamette valley and going to the Palouse country, others coming from Kansas and bound for the Sound. All seemed to be well prepared to start a little colony of their own, judging from the numerous little heads which peeped from under the wagon covers.

Tons upon tons of fruit leave the Walla Walla valley almost daily, and is sold at the following rates: Apples, 1 cent per pound; pears, plums and peaches, from 3 to 4 cents per pound. Tomatoes are scarce, but not high; also cucumbers and egg plants.

The assessment of Kitsap county shows a gain over last year of \$160,000.

Utilizing the remains of dead Indians in grading the streets of Seattle is one of the many improvements now going on in that famous town. The Tribune says: "A second skeleton was found yesterday, unmistakably that of an Indian. . . Both skeletons were carried down to the cribbing, chucked in, and covered up with earth, their bones assisting in the improvement of Front street now in progress."

The schr. General Harney took 20 tons of wheat from Whidby Island to Seattle last week.

Eleven hundred sacks of barley, raised upon the farm of Samuel Calhoun at Swinomish, were taken to the mill at Seattle last week. The kernels are plump and well-filled.

Whooping-cough is prevalent at Port Madison.

OREGON.

Four thousand bushels of wheat were received by one firm at Peoria last week.

There are two cases of small-pox in the family of Mr. Nibler at Garvins.

A sick stranger stopped at Sumnerville last week and his disease soon developed itself into a serious case of small-pox.

The Mountain Sentinel enters a vigorous complaint against Idaho officials, for extortionate taxation of citizens of Union county who invade the sacred soil of Idaho with the object of disposing of their products.

Messrs. Frazer & Hackett, of Umatilla county, lost 65 head of splendid sheep out of a band of over 3,000 last week by a bear finding his way into the corral, and causing a stampede, by which the above number were suffocated.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

Australia has to get along with a population of only 4,500,000.

Paris has commenced to prepare for her great Exposition of 1880.

Thurlow Weed, to-day, is one of the brightest old men in the world.

The average wealth of the Mormons is \$140 each and their average families 28 children.

John C. Fremont turns up in New York again, and is said to be looking hearty and vigorous.

There are 15,000 colored Masons in the State of Ohio, and the number is constantly increasing.

The widow of President Lincoln is sojourning in the picturesque mountain town of Boulder, Col.

Russia's subjects, and even the soldiers and officers of her army are freely permitted to volunteer in the Servian service.

The Sioux are getting hungry and are approaching the agencies demanding supplies. If refused, they open fire and run.

The farmers of Alabama are apprehensive of the total destruction of the cotton crop throughout the prairie belt by caterpillars.

A company of New York men have determined to send a colony of Chinamen to London to introduce the system of Chinese laundries there.

The Utes who deserted Lieut. Spencer at Cheyenne river, have arrived at Rawlins, turning over their arms to the sheriff.

Ocean steamships are carrying heavy consignments of freight to Europe, but return quite unburdened.

The Georgia gold miners claim to beat the Black Hills' fellows "all hollow" in finding rich quartz, coarse gold and nuggets.

All silks have advanced in price "horribly," as the ladies say. The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. made one million dollars by the rise.

Brigham Young is in danger of losing most of his wives. They all want to be Ann Elizas, and earn \$50,000 in writing books and lecturing.

A \$100,000 Washington residence was offered for \$35,000 the other day, but people stood around feeling of their pocket books, and only shook their heads.

Westward the star of aquatic empire takes its way. It was the amateur four from Chicago that made the fastest rowing on record at Saratoga.

A new ship, the Adam M. Simpson, is now being built at Bath, Maine, by Goss & Sawyer, for Philadelphia, and is intended for the Pacific coast trade.

It is a little startling to read that the number of Federal officers in the country has increased from about 58,000 in '71 to over 100,000 now. It is indeed a formidable army, and its power may be something tremendous.

The Tilden and Hendricks pencil has just been introduced for the use of Democratic editors. It is soft at one end and hard at the other; it is not sharp at either end; it is difficult to make it write; it requires a good deal of paper and a metallic eraser; and nobody but soft-headed editors use it.—Napa Register.

The Philadelphia Coal and Iron Co. issued a notice last week that all their outstanding contracts for coal may be annulled at the option of the purchaser, thus giving all dealers an opportunity to buy on the same footing. Orders have been issued to stop work at several collieries, and there will be a large suspension of production.

The Board of Commissioners appointed to bridge the chasm between the M. E. Church North and the M. E. Church South, have published the following conclusion: "We have the satisfaction to declare that our aspirations for harmony of views on the vital points have been realized by Divine guidance; and we trust we have been able, after a frank interchange of views and a prayerful endeavor to harmonize all differences, to arrive at the desired consummation of unanimous and complete fraternity."

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial Exposition.

For the PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1876.

One half of the six months term of the great Centennial Exposition has elapsed, and the total number of admissions up to August 10, was 2,860,000; the total cash receipts at the gates and for licenses amounted to over a million dollars.

It is my purpose to write up in this letter, at least partially,

THE EXHIBIT OF GREAT BRITAIN

and her colonies here, which are numerous and elegant. It is a matter of surprise to many persons that Great Britain should have taken so deep an interest in this Exposition, and sent hither such large and valuable displays of her arts and industries. It is gratifying also to every true American that the great parent nation of which we are an offshoot, should figure so conspicuously in the first centennial celebration of these "free and independent States."

The British headquarters comprise three handsome buildings— one large and two of moderate size. These buildings were erected and furnished at a cost of over \$55,000. The larger one, which is in the style of architecture of more than a hundred years ago, is two stories high, and most richly, though not gaudily furnished. It has three large reception rooms on the first floor, while on the second floor are the offices, consultation rooms, etc., all looking cosy and attractive. This building is the business headquarters of the

BRITISH COMMISSION,

under the direction of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, and his Grace the Duke of Richmond. At the head of the Executive Commissioners for the Exposition is Col. Herbert A. Sanford, R. A.; the entire commission numbering fifty men, each of whom is assigned to a specific line of duty, but all working in perfect accord. This number includes six Royal engineers and a Metropolitan police force of 13 men. The two smaller buildings are used by the police, the engineers, and a number of artisans and workmen who came over with the Commission. To Col. Sanford, who is the true type of an English gentleman, I am indebted for the information concerning the British exhibits. I found the Colonel in his private office busily engaged with letters and documents, but on informing him that I wished to write an account of Great Britain's exhibit for the WEEKLY ARGUS, published at the port of entry on Puget Sound away off in Washington Territory, he cordially and cheerfully gave me the information desired.

There are 11 Colonial Commissions, all of whom occupy for business purposes, the same building as the British Commission. No less than 13 British colonies, besides the Canadas are represented by fine exhibits of goods, while the displays made in the leading departments by England herself are very large and fine. The British Government paid out \$15,000 for

TRANSPORTATION AND INSURANCE

on the contributions she makes to the Art Department alone. That the British displays are extensive there can be no doubt, when it is known that they occupy one-fifth of that great structure known as the Main Building. The thirteen

BRITISH COLONIES

represented are the Bahama Islands, the Bermudas, British Guiana, Ceylon and Straits settlements, Jamaica, Gold Coast Colony, Mauritius, New Zealand, Queensland, Seychelles Archipelago, Tasmania, Trinidad and Victoria. These, with the Canadas, which are not put into the list as colonies, make fifteen countries belonging to Great Britain that have on exhibition at the great World's Fair specimens of everything imaginable that belongs to the domain of art, industry, manufactures, mineral resources, trade, commerce and education. And all are arranged in faultless style so as to afford visitors ample room to examine them from every possible stand-point. S.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

PORT TOWNSEND BOOT & SHOE STORE

Per Steamship "City of Panama,"

1328 Pairs of Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infant's Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

Of Every Description, which will be

SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

This is by far the LARGEST AND BEST selected stock of the kind ever brought to Port Townsend. Call and examine.

No Trouble to show Goods.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES!

Having removed our place of business to our New Store, under the CENTRAL HOTEL, and having just received a large addition to our Stock we have now the

Largest and Best Selected Stock

—OF—

JEWELRY, CLOCKS & SILVERWARE

ON PUGET SOUND,

And as we buy for cash we can SELL CHEAPER than any other house in the Territory.

We have also JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of

Musical Instruments

Of all Kinds.

Agents for the sale of the

Standard Organ,

Weber, Sherman & Hyde,

and Cottage Gem Pianos.

Instruments sold on the Installment plan and on easy terms.

We have also added to our Stock a fine assortment of

UNDERTAKER'S GOODS.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner.

B. S. MILLER,

Port Townsend, July 14, 1876.

If You Want

Stationery of any kind;

The Best of Cigars;

Smoking or Chewing Tobacco;

Foreign or Domestic Fruits;

Candies or Nuts of all Kinds;

Go to the store of **JAMES JONES,**

Corner Custom House Building, at Telegraph Office.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894

A late Washington telegram complains that the reduction of appropriations for public buildings will work more hardship than was at first supposed. This arises, probably, from the supposition that Government agents will not sacrifice any portion of their immense profits, but will let the work stop, while the stealing will go on as usual. The amount appropriated this year is \$2,791,500, about one-tenth as much as was expended on public buildings from the foundation of the government to 1860.

Those persons who set afloat the story that Gen. Sherman would resign at the end of Grant's term of office and allow the President to be reappointed to his old position as General of the Army, overlooked the provision in the Act of Congress of July 15, 1870, which abolished the rank of general and lieutenant-generals from the time that a vacancy should occur in those positions. By virtue of that act the moment Gen. Sherman resigns or dies there will be no such position as General of the Army, and when Sheridan resigns or dies the position of Lieutenant-General will be at an end. Gen. Grant will probably have to take the chances of the cold world like other ex-Presidents.

One of the results, in the shape of a penalty, that has followed the relinquishment of the ocean commerce, particularly that of the Atlantic, by the United States to foreigners, is the important one relating to the "ocean ferry" business. The estimates of the money annually paid to the owners of foreign vessels for the carriage of freights, passengers and mails vary from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in gold, in return for which the country receives very little benefit. There was a time when our commercial steam marine rivaled that of England herself, while our clippers were famous the world over, but "British shipping is now taking a larger share of the carrying trade of the world than it ever did before," says a member of the British Parliament. It would seem as though nature had ordained that the United States should be a mighty maritime power, with its extensive ocean front, larger than that of any commercial people on the face of the globe; but somehow our "manifest destiny" doesn't appear to be viable any longer in this direction.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL of Cincinnati, has published a declaration to the people of the United States, explaining the position of Catholics on the public school question. He says the Catholic Bishops and clergy have no intention of interfering with the public school system; that they are perfectly willing that the people should build all the schools they wish and teach in them what they please, but that the Catholics claim the same rights for themselves. If the Protestant schools are not to be sectional or sectarian in any sense, the Catholics wish their own schools to be subjected to religious influences, and they wish to teach their faith unmolested, asking from the State nothing but protection. The Archbishop adds: "We say protection. No doubt justice and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from taxation for the support of other schools, or to a share of the public school fund in proportion to the number of pupils in their respective schools. But even this claim we are disposed to waive in your favor. We ask no favor or privilege. All we ask is to be let alone in following the dictates of our own conscience, and you cannot refuse this without undermining the constitution and preparing the way for the loss of the same freedom for yourselves."

LATEST NEWS.

By telegraph. Gold in New York, 109 3/4. Legal tenders in Portland—buying 90, selling 91. In the address of Elwood Evans, delivered in the Pacific Centennial Hall, he gave a vivid description of the timber, coal and mineral resources of Western Washington, the well-organized education, established school system, and future prospects in general.

The following telegram was received from Utica in New York on the 3d inst.: I shall not accept the nomination of governor of New York.

HORATIO SEYMOUR. Eighty-five cases of small-pox reported in San Francisco last week. During the month of August 72 deaths occurred from this loathsome disease.

Moulton has brought suit against Beecher for \$50,000 damages. The complete census of Indians present at Red Cloud agency to whom rations will be issued in the future falls short of 3,000, and of grown males 1,000.

Hon. Elwood Evans delivered an address on Washington Territory in Philadelphia last Saturday.

The reply of President Grant to the Emperor's letter of congratulations on the centenary of American Independence was received at Berlin on the 1st inst. The President spoke of the close friendship between the countries, and hoped the relations would continue.

Field's grape brandy distillery at San Jose, Cal., has been seized for violation of the revenue law. In the distillery were 4,774 gallons of proof spirits and 23,898 gallons of wine.

Weeden and Walker, two pugilists of New York city fought 62 rounds on the 1st inst., on the New Jersey shore, near Pennville. Weeden being declared victor. On the same evening a young man called at the police headquarters and stated that after the fight Walker was laid on a table in the ring and every one deserted him; that he hailed a boat about putting off, and got them to assist him in placing Walker on her. Walker was insensible at the time, and remained so until the time of his death, which occurred when half way up to the city. His face and neck were horribly bruised. Walker was barely aged 30, and of German extraction. Weeden is an Englishman, and, with his second, has been arrested. They had fought once before Weeden winning, and had both been training five weeks. Thousands of roughs witnessed the affair which was terribly brutal.

The two boys who attempted to wreck the passenger train on the Central Pacific Railroad, at Palisades, Nev., have been sent to Europe to await the action of the grand jury.

Yellow fever is very prevalent in Savannah. Weather very hot. The miners in the Delaware and Lackawanna coal regions have accepted a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages and gone to work.

By direction of the Secretary of War the railroad between Council Bluffs and Sacramento will be re-surveyed, as it is alleged that the measurements of distances on the roads, upon which bonds were issued by the government to the companies owning said railroads was hastily and inaccurately made.

It now seems evident that the recent great conflagration in San Francisco was the work of incendiary hoodlums to get even with the proprietors of some of the destroyed manufacturing establishments who employ Chinamen. The fire extended over ten acres of ground.

Democratic County Convention. The Democratic County Convention met at Fowler's Hall yesterday afternoon. The following were the delegates: Chairman—STRAUB, O. Peterson. Port Ludlow—M. Burt, J. McGee. Port Discovery—E. Pugh, G. Gillan, by G. M. Haller, proxy. Port Townsend—D. Hill, F. W. Pettigrove, J. T. Sheehan, J. A. Kahn proxy for C. Kleinbeck. F. W. Pettigrove elected Chairman, A. F. Learned Secretary. Messrs. O. P. Herrick, J. A. Kahn, and J. J. Hunt were elected delegates to the Territorial Convention.

Republican County Convention. The Republican County Convention met at the same place yesterday afternoon. The following were the delegates: Chairman, D. W. Smith, Hon. Minor, temporary Chairman, D. W. Smith, Sec. Creditors present—W. H. H. Learned, F. H. Winslow, J. Appleton, J. H. Lind, J. W. Smith. Port Discovery—W. Delaney, J. M. E. Atkinson. Port Townsend—J. M. E. Atkinson. Port Ludlow—A. D. Attridge, A. Phinney, J. Tremblay, E. D. Attridge—represented by A. D. Attridge. Chinaman—S. M. Nolan, J. Woody. J. T. Minor and I. H. Briggs were elected delegates to the Territorial Convention. T. T. Minor, Committee on Resolutions. Convention adjourned for three weeks.

Hard Times in the East. A few days ago an advertisement appeared in a New York daily to the effect that one hundred stone cutters and masons were wanted to go to Scotland at ten pence an hour and passage paid. By ten in the morning the street where the advertiser lived was so blocked up by applicants that the police had to be sent to keep the peace. All the men wanted were engaged, and the ship sailed last week. How great the misery is among our working men may be conjectured from their eagerness to rush away from their native country, contracting for two years; and how highly our labor is held by foreigners is shown by the fact that any number of men might be got in England or Ireland to do the work without the expense of paying passage to or across the ocean. Our country has been for many years the bourne of immigrants from all quarters, but it looks as if the tide were about to turn, and that our poor classes will be forced to leave this country in order to get bread to eat. There is no strike among the Scottish operatives, and the American laborers are wanted for the erection of parochial buildings in Greenock, 21 miles from Glasgow. No men with families were accepted. The general opinion seems to be in New York that instead of the times getting better, as has been hoped this coming fall, the misery, destitution and tightness of money will become greater and greater. All classes feel it. The largest publishing firms and story papers decline all manuscripts on account of being unable to pay for them. Several newspapers have been reduced in size, and two have ceased to exist.

FRAUDS IN LAND PATENTS.

The report of E. A. Portoia, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine into the frauds committed under the law granting 100 acres of land to soldiers and sailors who served 80 days in the late war, made on the 24th ult., shows that frauds are distributed throughout the States and Territories as follows, more than four-fifths of the localities being in California, where land is in greater demand: Minnesota, 37; Kansas, 3; Nebraska, 25; California, 857; Oregon, 8; Nevada, 2; Dakota, 28; Washington, 60. Total, 1047. Of this number 110 cases have been approved and passed by the land office and patents granted. In many other cases the papers are so adroitly made out as to render detection extremely difficult. The Government will be loser in all cases where patents have been issued. In cases not yet acted upon, and which are now in abeyance, the loss will fall upon the purchasers of the applications and entry papers. Inquiries will be extended by the law officer.

The Territory of Pembina.

In the speech of Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, of Dakota, made in Congress July 29, advocating the organization of the Territory of Pembina; we are told that the proposed new Territory will contain 72,930 square miles, and will extend about 11 miles south of the 46th degree, to the British possessions from the Red river of the North to the Yellowstone. It has within its borders 600 miles of navigable waters on the Red river, more than 600 on the Missouri, and in all over 2,000 miles of navigable waters. Lines of steamers and 200 miles of railroad are already operated in the proposed Territory, and numerous extensions are projected. The population of Pembina is not less than \$12,000, largely made up of farmers, and the country has superior agricultural advantages.

That Sea Serpent Again.

Captain Shaw, of the Baltimore Board of Pilots, reports that while piloting the steamship Augustina on her outward-bound voyage from that port two weeks ago, the vessel was heaved off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. While thus detained, a serpent, 25 feet long and as thick as a flour barrel, wriggled up the chain cable over the bow, and got its head up to the hawser hole. The crew, armed with pistols, handspikes, and capstan bars, drove the monster three times into the sea. The last time it disappeared altogether, leaving red stains in the water. It is supposed to have been killed or fatally injured. The reptile had a horrid looking head, with eyes protruding an inch from the sockets.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. WATERMAN & KATZ, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN General Merchandise, Keep Constantly on Hand THE LARGEST STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS, And will Sell CHEAPER FOR CASH, Than any House on Puget Sound. E. J. CURLEY & CO.'S Blue Grass Whiskey, Pure and Unadulterated, below San Francisco Prices Our Facilities for Purchasing in the Leading Markets are Superior to any. We will give and take Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, At the most Liberal Discount. WATERMAN & KATZ.

Missing Book. If the gentleman who borrowed of me a copy of the "Northwest Coast, or Three Years in Shalwater Bay," will return the same, he will confer a great favor, as it is my only copy and contains valuable marginal notes of no use to any one but myself. JAMES G. SWAN.

E. S. FOWLER. A. F. LEARNED. E. S. FOWLER & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SHIP CHANDLERY GROCERIES, Wines and Liquors, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, Agricultural Implements, Agents for the Celebrated Schettler Wagon, Buckeye Mower and Reaper, John Deere's Moline Plow, and Pacific Gang Plow.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD AND SITKA CEDAR. SAN JUAN AND ORCAS LIME. Constantly on hand. Also a full assortment of Doors, Windows and Blinds, And a full and selected stock of Wines and Liquors, At the Lowest Rates for Cash.

Wm. H. H. LEARNED, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Port Townsend, W. T. Keeps on hand a general assortment of New and Second Hand Goods of all descriptions; also dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Candles, etc., etc. Goods taken on Consignment.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, Whatcom and San Juan. OLIVER HALL, Plaintiff vs. WILLIAM T. ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH C. KINNAER, CHARLES M. BRADSHAW, and JOSEPH C. ANDERSON, and J. H. B. HERTS, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, Whatcom and San Juan, and complaint filed in the County of Jefferson in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. To WILLIAM T. ARMSTRONG, CHARLES M. BRADSHAW and JOSEPH C. ANDERSON, Defendants. In the name of the United States of America, you and each of you, are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, in Jefferson County, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, Whatcom and San Juan in said Territory, and to answer the complaint therein filed, and to appear in said action, and to answer the same, within the time therein specified, or, if served out of this country, but within the Third Judicial District, within the time therein specified, or, if served out of this country, then within sixty days after judgment by default against you, or, if served out of this country, then within sixty days after judgment by default against you, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through, or under them, may be barred, as to their defense, and as to each of them, by the failure of the said defendants to appear and answer the said complaint, and to answer the same, within the time therein specified, or, if served out of this country, then within the time therein specified, or, if served out of this country, then within the time therein specified, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through, or under them, may be barred, as to their defense, and as to each of them, by the failure of the said defendants to appear and answer the said complaint, and to answer the same, within the time therein specified, or, if served out of this country, then within the time therein specified, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through, or under them, may be barred, as to their defense, and as to each of them, by the failure of the said defendants to appear and answer the said complaint, and to answer the same, within the time therein specified, or, if served out of this country, then within the time therein specified, and also that the 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Farm Items.

To dress a sheepskin with the wool, scrape the flesh from the skin, and wash in soap and water; then spread the skin, wool downward, and sprinkle thickly over the flesh side a mixture of equal parts of alum and salt, finely powdered. Fold the skin and roll up tightly, and let it lie a week. Then open it, and rub it with a piece of chalk and a piece of pumice-stone alternately, until it is clean and dry, pulling and stretching it meanwhile to make it pliable.

Sweet oil will cure poison of almost any nature, both on man and beast. The patient must take a teaspoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. Snake bites may also be cured by it. It will cure blood poisoning, caused by fresh clover. If other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine called ivy, may find in it an effective remedy.

The following is said to be an excellent remedy to keep hens from hatching: Make four coops, each large enough to hold a hen, and place the hens that remain on their nests so that they are allowed to sit till the next night, as they often lay an egg the second day of sitting. At evening of the second day, put a quart of water in each of the four coops, and let the hens sit on No. 2, and the next into No. 3, and the next into No. 4; and on the fourth day, near evening, let out the hens on No. 1, as they will be "broken" on the next day No. 2 hens can be let out; and so on to No. 4.

A careful observer asserts that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in having clean water to drink. This is especially the case in instances of chicken cholera. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals, besides being very unprofitable to the person guilty of it.

It seems that farmers do not fully appreciate the importance of having good water in their stables. Very few barns built forty years ago have a single window. Some recently erected have a few, but in a majority of cases they are too small, and not elevated where they should be. There should be at least one large window for every two stalls, placed above each partition, and the bottom of the shades should not be lower than six feet from the stable floor, so that when opened, or raised, the air may not blow upon the animals.

To Preserve Eggs.

The simplest and most effective way, and, indeed, the most economical, to preserve eggs without imparting to them any foreign flavor, or render them unfit for hatching, the *Ploughman's* says, is to use the patent stopper glass jar, with vulcanized India rubber joints to make it perfectly tight, like the jars for preserving fruit. As soon as the eggs are collected, put the jar into hot water, and when thoroughly warm so as to rarify the air, put the fresh eggs, when pointed end upward, and pack them with paper, or something, to prevent them from breaking; then close the jar before taking it out of the water. If the work is skilfully done, and the jar is tight, the eggs will keep for many months, and be as fit for the breakfast table as the day they were laid. It is said they will be fit for hatching also a year after they are so preserved, but never having tried them for that, we cannot affirm it from actual experiment. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "My plan is to take fresh eggs when they are plenty and cheap, and coat them with lard, or any other clean grease. I prefer lard. I put a lump in a saucer, or anything convenient to melt the lard; then with a small rag grease each egg; it will take but very little grease. I pack in a box or in a keg in wheat bran or chaff, small end down. Anything like chaff or out straw will answer. I prefer chaff. I have kept eggs twelve months, as good as when put away, and have no doubt they can be kept any length of time."

Poultry for Farmers.

It has generally been believed by farmers, and the belief is still prevalent, that it is ridiculous to expect to make poultry pay such enormous profits as are claimed for them. They laugh at the idea of 200 per cent. profit, yet even more than that can be obtained by poultry breeding. It would, no doubt, be supererogatory to say so unless proof indorsed the statement; but facts substantiate it, and some of the largest and best breeders of this country show, year after year, that these present results can be obtained. What would some of our farmers say if they were told that poultry would pay as much as 600 per cent.?

The French have reached to a greater knowledge of successful poultry raising than any other nation, and they claim this immense profit, and there is not the slightest doubt but their large profit is no exaggerated statement, but a reality. In this country it is known that poultry can be made to pay at least 200 per cent., and we dare say that even larger results may be obtained. Now, farmers, what do you say to this? Is there not some indication to pay greater attention to this hitherto comparatively neglected branch of rural industry? We are confident that you can realize more profit from poultry raising than from anything else on your farm, provided you attend to it properly. Be wise, and begin this winter by getting rid of your mongrels, and commence with some really good birds.—*American Poultry Gazette*.

DISCIPLES OF KUUX—Pilo fighters

The Trapeze—"Dreadful Trade."

It is had enough for a trapeze performer to be hurled to death in the usual way taken by that class of show people, before a crowded audience and in the full light of day. But it is more particularly mortifying to them to meet with an accident and die alone, and still in the pursuit of their thrilling profession. This was the fate of John Collier, an Englishman, who had been several years in this country; a trapeze master. He was the father of two young girls, known as the "Vaidis Sisters." Their names are Laura and Lizzy Collier, and they are respectively fourteen and twelve years of age, and very attractive performers. Their father had trained them for their daring profession, and their mother traveled with them, and as they were well and tenderly cared for as they could be, subjected as they were to the nightly dangers of the flying trapeze. Their father was a quiet, unassuming man of about thirty-five years, weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, and of a pleasant countenance, a favorite with audiences, although he acted only as an assistant. Very few knew his name, or that he was the father of those pretty little girls doing dangerous stunts. They had performed an engagement in a theater, and were about moving to another city. Collier was taking down his trapeze traps on Sunday, preparatory to leaving. He was somewhat in the rear of the theater, and jumped a short distance upon a skylight of thick glass. It gave way and he crashed through. He lay after the fall doubled over, and never spoke. His skull was crushed, his brain wasting, and every bone in his body appeared to be broken; but his face was neither bruised, scratched nor distorted. His starting eyes gazed up at the skylight as he lay dying. His wife and daughters were sent for, and were quickly at his side. Their distress was heartrending. They folded him in their arms, kissed and caressed him, pleaded with him to speak one word to them, and vainly tried to get one look of recognition out of those wide eyes rapidly glazing in death. Not one word or look! John William Collier was a dead man in twenty minutes from the time of his fall. Then the public first knew the "Vaidis Sisters" by name. Death rent the family veil asunder, and Lizzie and Lizzy Collier mourned their father. But it seems very bad for a trapeze performer to die that way. It is like a great conqueror of thrones being kicked to death by a peasant. But the Vaidis Sisters are thoroughly trained now, and they will be able to fight their way in the world through the skill their father taught them, until there is another accident in the family, for it is a "dreadful trade."

A PAINTER'S DREAM.—A painter sat in his chair, his boots were patched and his coat tattered, while his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly wound him erept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and there he dreamed that he was led from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cow-bell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cow-lie sole. As he wandered among the clouds, the smoke and scorch in lower Hades, he shortly observed an iron door, that creakingly hung on the hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed with a red hot bar, and a statue hunched stood outside, and watching for travelers thereabout, and thus to the traveling printer spoke: "Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear, this is the only place where you can never pay their subscription sums, for though in their life they may escape, they will find when they are dead it is too late; I will show thee elsewhere, my dear, melt them thin, with red hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with scraps of glass and melted lead, and if of refreshment they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there is the red hot grindstone to grind down the nose, and red hot rings to wear on the toes, and if they mention they don't like the fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm, while I roll them over and cook to a turn." With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke, but still at times, as he did it, he said, that he cannot believe it was all a dream; and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin, of the fate of those who save their tin, and never pay the printer.

MANY provers admit of contradiction, as the following: "The more the merrier." Not so; one hand is enough in a purse. "Nothing but what is an end." Not so; a ring has none, for it is round. "Money is a great comfort." Not when it brings a thief to the gallows. "The world is a long journey." Not so; the sun goes over it in a day. "It is a great way to the bottom of the sea." Not so; it is but a stone's cast. "A friend is best found in adversity." Not so; for then there is none to be found. "The pride of the rich makes the labor of the poor." Not so; the labor of the poor makes the pride of the rich.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE says there is no such thing as "in our midst," but we would like to know where he would locate the pain that makes pargoric a popular beverage among the young.

How the Sioux Fight.

A correspondent who witnessed the attack by Sitting Bull on General Custer at the Rosebud, gives the following description of the Sioux method of warfare: "The Sioux were all splendidly mounted, and so long as pressed did some of their firing on horseback. Some of the most reckless feats of equestrianism imaginable were performed by them within range of the broadsides of an entire company. In numerous instances one or two warriors dashed out from behind their cover rocks, suggested by the position of the pony, and half vaulted, half tumbled down the nearly vertical bank after a bold Crow, Snake or white skirmisher, delivered a shot or two, and like a flash disappeared in a series of volleys sent after them. Up hill or down, over rocks, through canyons and in every conceivable dangerous condition of affairs their break-neck, devil-may-care riding was accomplished. The reckless brave got badly pressed by the cavalry at a certain point in the field, and jerking out his low-knife, he slashed apart his saddle-girth, slipped out of the cinch, and with his hands on his pony was at full speed, and thus unnumbered made his escape. So closely did the Indians approach our skirmishers at times that they threw stones and arrows, and in one or two instances they closed in upon a brave soldier and got his scalp before comrades could rush forward to the rescue. The warriors courted death by endeavoring to secure the bodies of their own dead. One instance of this kind was plainly visible to many of us. An Indian riding toward the front of the line, with his pony, made the target for dozens of rifles, and rider, pony and all, finally tumbled head over heels down the hillside. Two braves immediately rallied forth for the body of the fallen warrior. But one of these also fell before it was reached. The other seemed to think one live Indian better than two dead ones, and hastily scrambled back to camp, and persuaded him to go along on a second trial. About the time the bodies were reached a pony was shot, and an Indian, who thought he had overreached, made for cover and reached it in safety. One thing is an absolute certainty, and that is the fact that the Sioux had staked a great deal on this battle, and that their fighting was consequently little less than savage frenzy or the fighting of demons."

ENLIGHTENMENT OF DISTANCE.—To live with people is to discover their faults; it is better then not to live with them. To come together in the same village, town or city, is the ruin of some excellent friendships, which, though they do not happily during life with a short railway journey for each visit. We be little certain acquaintances whose aspect is mutually pleasant seen from opposite corners of the same street, or whose next door neighbors. No greater mistake can be made than for persons to suppose that, because they are friendly with each other, that they will be friendly of removal, they will become increasingly friendly in proportion as they draw nearer. Few of us can support with credit too intimate a friendship. Numerous of animal combatants are merely because the members came together too often; many a friendship has ended forever owing to the parties having met every evening for a week, in company of the same street, or whose next door neighbors. A very nice chronology obtains in the matter. Aunt Mary is a charming visitor at intervals of about three years; if she came each Summer she would be insupportable. You should see your brother John's children if you don't go there often than once in three months. It is all very well to hear of distant friendships, but few people can only be intimate with one friendly with some other people for half an hour at a time. Who has not observed the part played by time in visits to some dear friends at a distance? How agreeable some persons are on the second day, but they begin to change before the next has fully run out. Some are never quite so nice as on the evening of the first day; although those of some persons generally make partial amends by brightening up brilliantly during the last few hours or minutes of your stay, and are wholly perfect at the moment of your departure.

A PLUCKY PASSENGER.—D. M. McCurdy, a commercial traveler, hailing from Kansas City, is credited by the *Dover News*, with an unusually plucky deed. The driver of a six-horse stagecoach, in which he was an inside passenger, drove from the box a place called Fall River, leaving the reins in the hands of an invalid, and during his absence the team ran away, and the man on the box was unable to hold the reins. As the coach was full of women and children, there was extreme danger of serious loss of life. In the emergency Mr. McCurdy clambered out of the coach, and, with a strong grip, gaining the box and the lines, while the men thoroughly terrified horses were fairly flying over the fearful road, abandoning with awful declivities and plunging into the water, he bent and bending against them with the strength of his arms, and forcing an almost superhuman weight upon the brake, he checked the maddened steeds in their wild career, just on the edge of a precipice that would have been the end of all the crew in the coach had it gone over.

It is said that figures won't lie; but the Detroit News thinks the figures of some women are very deceptive.

Sea Bathing at Cape May.

The chief amusement at Cape May, writes a Jersey correspondent, is sea bathing, though those who prefer can have a hot or cold bath in bath-houses for a very reasonable price. The hour preferred for sea bathing is between 11 and 12 A. M., or about three hours after breakfast. The water is a distance of half a mile presents a very lively appearance. Men, women, boys, girls and small children may be seen in their grotesque sea costumes, bobbing up and down with the waves, or being tossed over by them without ceremony. The bathing-rooms are only a few steps from the surf. The discreet bather will leave his money and jewelry at the hotel office, where fifty cents he can buy a bath ticket which secures a bathing costume, a small room in which to leave his clothes and don his robe de mer, and attend, which means a servant to bring towels, water, and to look and guard the room while you are in the bath. If you wish to bathe socially and fashionably, you present your ticket at the office of the bath-house about 11:30 A. M., and a secretary will bring you, if you are a man, it will consist either of one woolen garment, including both shirt and pantaloons, or it may have these indispensable as every well-regulated manly citizen has two pieces, also a coarse straw hat. If you are a woman, I don't know what you will wear; there are some mysteries that even a newspaper correspondent may not find out. From a cursory view it is evident that a pair of pants, a very brief dress and a hat, are components of the toilet. Some ladies, I am told, wear several other articles, but I can assure that most of them look astonishingly natural after their clothes become clingingly wet. Occasionally you will see an outline that suggests the Venus of Monty, but it is quite as frequently the extremes of Cores and Famine are presented.

INTELLIGENCE OF A TROUT.—[That fish possess intelligence is beyond doubt, as the well known fact of carp coming at the given signal to be fed proves. The following account of a trout, given in the *Vivid*, a Chicago paper, is worth relating: Its place of abode was under a stone in a small pool, immediately below a wooden bridge, over which the path led from the house in which we reside to the garden. It was a pleasing amusement for the boys to feed the trout with worms, which were readily procured in the garden; and the trout was fed accordingly, and soon learned to come out from below the stone and seize the worm thrown into the pool, whatever number of worms might be about at the time. One came the trout at once, the radish in shape and color being quite like a worm, and caught it ere it reached the bottom, and quickly spat it out again, and retreated to the shelter of the stone. Once or twice afterwards the trick was successfully repeated, but the trout soon learned to distinguish a radish from a worm, and ceased to come out for one although prompt enough in coming for the other.

POISONING FROM ANILINE COLORS.—The Scientific American notes the first authenticated case of poisoning by aniline dye, which it says came under its immediate observation. The garments were of a light woolen material, and having been somewhat worn, were sent to an extensive dyeing and scouring establishment in New York city to be dyed a dark blue. The owner after wearing the clothes for a few days in hot weather, observed that the blue color stained his under garments, and in the localities of the stains he became sensible of a cutaneous eruption. The latter soon extended on a large area, which became excessively inflamed; and a pustular state soon followed, resulting in excruciating suffering and prostration. The eminent physicians of New York city, who pronounced it one of the most severe attacks of poisoning that they had ever encountered, and unhesitatingly ascribed it to the dyeing of the fabric with aniline blue. Had the sufferer been a child or an invalid, the opinion was the disease was violent enough to prove fatal. Perhaps the safest rule is to watch all colored goods when worn, and promptly to discard the clothes on the first appearance of the dye's discoloring the garments or person wherever it comes in contact.

How many take a wrong view of life, and waste their energies and destroy their nervous system in endeavoring to outdo the world, without taking of the present happiness they are throwing away. It is not wealth or high station which makes a man happy. Many of the most wretched beings on earth have souls; but it is a rich, sunny spirit which knows how to bear little trials and enjoy little comforts, and thus extract happiness from every incident of life.

"Man," says Victor Hugo, "was the crown of the eighteenth century. Man is the commander of the nineteenth century. We can't guess her; but we will never give her up—no, never."

KNOW your promise to the letter; be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

The ghost that troubles the business man now-a-days, is the ghost of Bank-
—*Whitell Times*.

Custer's Fall.

WHAT HIS FATHER AND FRIENDS SAY OF THE DEAD HERO.

This is a pleasant inland town, of perhaps fifty or seven thousand inhabitants. I saw sitting on the ample porch that extends around the house a venerable-looking man, whom I readily took for the father of the nation's fallen hero. Mr. E. H. Custer. I found he had been reading the full and connected account of the struggle on the Little Big Horn river. He half shook his head and said, "You already know all that we know."

"I think that you could relate a great many things that people would be glad to know. Was he fond of military affairs, parades, and the like, when he was a boy?"

"Oh, yes, very much so. I used to look myself at the militia trainings we had in those days, and always took him along. He enjoyed it very much, and seemed always to be greatly tickled with those things."

"You were, yourself, in some military campaigns, were you not?"

"I was a Captain, and— but it wouldn't be worth while to say anything about that. He had an eye for those things when he was a boy."

"Have you any stories left except Mr. Brice Custer of Columbus? (A well-known railroad conductor.)"

"I have one other son, who resides on a farm near here."

"Was your son here after his recent visit to Washington?" I inquired.

"He stopped here from the morning train until evening only."

"How did he appear, in fact?"

"He seemed to be in as good spirits as ever."

"Did he seem to anticipate any trouble in the approaching war on the plains?"

"None at all. I remember he told me that Bloody Knife had sent him word that he was going to take his scalp—and he laughed as he said it."

In the little hall of the little cottage where I have spent the morning is a collection of trophies brought home from the Indian war, which, if they could be placed in a case in the Government pavilion at the Centennial exhibition, would attract in interest at this time almost everything else in that already vastly interesting place. There is what I suppose might be called the full-dress outfit, and accoutrements of an Indian chief. The principal garment, a buckskin shirt, most elaborately ornamented with plaiting of straw and rushes, and hung about with fancies, such as attracts the savage; eagle feathers, various colored ribbons, and, more suggestive still, a score or more of little locks of long black hair, too soft to be the property of a warrior. There are three highly wrought and variously ornamented buckskins, which, with the shirt and moccasins, make a suit complete. There is a famous looking rifle, the stock dressed with quills of the eagle. There are two stout hickory bows, and buckskin quivers full of cruel-looking little arrows. There is a wrap made of a heavy braided leather, which is attached to a wooden handle, in which are a half dozen or more brass nails—a nail drive for every scalp taken by the owner, so it is said. A circular shield of tough leather, with animal corners, and an interesting collection of trophies. Then there is a collection of fossils from the Black Hills, small in number but rich in variety and suggestiveness. A much larger collection was sent by the General to the Michigan University.

On my return to the depot I met in the person of one of the employees of the railroad, a gentleman who has known Gen. Custer from boyhood.

"I remember his coming here very well," he said, "for I am three or four years older than he, and I have known him very well ever since."

"Was he a very dashing boy?" I inquired.

"On the contrary, he was unusually quiet—one of the still sort, I should think."

"But a favorite, though?"

"A favorite with everybody, and I never knew him to do anything to offend the feelings of anyone. I only knew him as 'Armstrong,' and he knew me as 'Frank.' Had he come back from the war I sometimes would call him 'General,' but he would look at me and say, 'you know what my name is.' He was a gentleman always."

"Then he did not show so much dash when you first knew him?"

"No, I think he was the steadiest boy I knew."

"And his wife; when did he first meet her?"

"When he was here at school, before he went to West Point. After he came home from the war they were married. A nice woman she is, too; none of your stuck-up affairs, but a real lady, whom everybody likes.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial*.

"DONALD," said a Scotch dame, looking from the window at a gentleman to her son, "what's a slander?" "A slander, guide mither?" quoth Donald, twisting the corner of his plaid. "A-weel, I hardly know, unless it may be, making an over-trial, which one gude woman tells of anither."

WHEN a California woman defeated a lion in a hand to hand combat, the neighbors were greatly astonished, but her husband quietly remarked: "Oh, that's nothing; that woman could lick the devil."

"Do you love me still, John?" whispered a sensitive wife to her husband.

"Of course I do—the stiller the better," answered the stupid husband.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEQUIM PRAIRIE, CLALAM CO., W.T. August 28, 1876. Sequim Prairie is situated between Sequim Bay...

As this community is entirely isolated, the settlers are thrown upon their own resources for amusement...

"What is your name, and of what did you die?" asked the professor. "My name," said the spirit, "when I was on the earth, was Jim Judd. I was a pork butcher..."

"The spirits never answer frivolous questions." This convinced the party with laughter, which loosened the medium, and in a loud voice he exclaimed, "We are surrounded by lying spirits; this séance is dissolved..."

But my time and your space will not admit of any more spiritual tales at present, so I will just give you a specimen of the story-telling facilities of some of these honest farmers...

But his egg story caps this. He says that the New Zealand eels are monsters, some measuring from 10 to 14 feet long and as big round as a nail-keg...

Have you ever experienced the feeling that comes creeping over a small boy when he is swimming and imagines that a mud-turtle is rubbing at his toes?

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Patent Medicines of all Kinds.

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SOAPS,

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Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Singer Sewing Machine Any party desiring to purchase one of these elegant machines can call and examine them at the Agent's place of business.

TIBBALS & CO'S Superior Teams.

Teaming of all kinds done, Vessels Discharged,

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This is the largest and best Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Its general ward have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be accommodated in the most comfortable, separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

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